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#### The Washington Times (MORNING, EVENING, AND SUNDAY.)

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TAKE THE TIMES WITH YOU. Summer Outlogs Will Not Be En-

joyed Unless It Goes Along. The summer tide of pleasure and Aculth-seekers has set in toward mountains, springs and seashore.

No plans for the season's outing complete unless The Times is included among the necessaries. Men and women may go from town to leave care behind, but those who would keep their finger on the pub-

lie pulse, or be abreast of the world's Imppenings, or, indeed, who need a golden link between themselves and the whirligig of time-these must have The Times sent daily to their sylvan or seaside retreat.

#### WHAT IS BACK OF 172

The declaration of Magistrate Hooker, of Alexandria county, made in The Times of this morning, that many of his efforts to bring lawbreakers to justice, are vitlated by the acts of other officials, and some of them very high officials, is remarkable, indeed. It becomes no less remarkable in riew of the further declaration that be ans received many letters threatening him with injury if he did not "let up" in sertain directions, and promising favors if he would "stand in" with the element to which his acts have been offensive.

It is not agreeable to be continually peppering Alexandria county, but when evidences of misrule are flaunted in the face of the public constantly by citizens and aliens who have more power than citizens, it is difficult for anyone to abstain from criticism, who has the interests of this region at heart. Especially is plain talk deserved when such declarations as that of the Alexandria county magistrate are contemptated.

What there is back of it is not hard to guess. Lawbreakers are either profitable to the county or to individuals, or lawbreaking would not be winked at and protected. Negligence and indifference offer no explanation. There is profit somewhere for somebody who has the power to protect and foster by simply ignoring crime and disorder. But so long as indifference and dishonesty at the polls elect such officials as now help to blight the fair name of Alexandria county, and so long as the Oid Dominion Governor devotes 'ss whole mind to schemes for his official bture, this state of things will doubtless

#### NAMING STREETS.

Fault is being found in certain sections with the naming of some of the streets, which divide targer squares of the city that are bounded by numbered or lettered streets. The reason for this is that these streets are not continuous, but suffer lapses of a block or blocks before reappearing.

To persons who have a bit of sentiment in their composition, and who do not be heve that a city's streets should be named in deference to the understanding of babes and sucklings, the very diversity complained of is a real intellectual relief. The street nomenclature of Washington, in its numerical and alphabetical monotony, is not only painful, but absolutely unneces sary. There is neither originality, individuality, poetry, history, art or good taste in figures or letters which are in themselver ungraceful and meaningless.

One of the charms of the older cities of the United States, and of all the cities of the old world, is the association of the names of streets with the history of the city, or of some locality of it, and of the political, literary and art history and biography of the country. Names of provinces, names of battles, names of statesmen, novelists, scientists, bistorians, painters, sculptors, philanthropists and warriors, make up the nomenclature of the cities of the old world, and form titles of chapters of progress and developments in all of these departments of national life.

Washington, of all other cities of this country, should be thus suggestive and instructive and sentimental. Frequent efforts have been made to effect a change, but until a Congress comes, which is imbued with some loftier sentiment than a desire to re-elect itself to office one need hope for nothing more expressive in names of streets than one two three, and a, b, c.

DUTY OF HOUSEHOLDERS. So one will believe that the destruction of the beautiful shade trees of the city by insect pests is due to any negligence of thos officials who are in charge of the public res ervations. They are not negligent, but merely powerless. Congress is the beavy villain of this tragedy of the trees in that it connives at destruction while paying for reproduction, by refusing to appropriate fficient money to protect the trees after they are planted. The statesmen of the Hill appear to think that when a tree is planted it must of necessity grow and spread, and suse no further offense or expense.

That trees are not so accom plain to be seen in the leafless limbs in every part of the city, and, almost more distress ing, limbs half covered with foliage which

are ensbrouded in webs of caterpillars. Thousands of trees have been cared for and freed from pests since The Times gave warning of the destruction that was then only beginning to make itself evident, but the saving process is still in its inception. A vast amount of work should yet be done this fall in destroying the caterpillars. Every stroke which is dealt against the pests now will count for a dozen blows next year.

Therefore, it should be the duty of every conscholder to look to the trees in front of and around his residence. Possibly it it may be held that the owner of the property should bear the trouble and expense, bu this is not an argument, in the proper spirit. All residents of the city should be equally nterested in promoting that external beauty, of which not only they but the whole country are proud, and should exert them selves to save the trees which are always within their view when at home, always so grateful to the eye when in vigorous health, and always so melancholy and dispiriting when sickly and when falling a prey to the caterplilar. Let the ladder and pruning hook and water hose be brought into lively play by every householder where there

#### NO PLACE FOR THEM.

This must be the silly season of the year in some quarters when it can be suggested that the reform measures instituted by "Teddy" Roosevelt in New York will have the effect to drive a mass of the wicked element of that city to Washington, Such a declaration is wholly without foundation in reason and tends only to give needless alarm to the timid and pervous.

Mr. Roosevelt's efforts may result in closing New York saloons on Sunday and at legal bours every night, but they will cause no appreciable exodus of the criminal class of various descriptions. Even if the vast hiding place of these triplet cities, New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, should prove too limited to hold New York's outlaws. Washington is one of the last places to which that class would fly for refuge. Though burglaries are somewhat frequent here, it is a fact known to thieves all over the country, that stealing in Washington almost invariably results in the speedy apprehension of the thief.

Jackson City and its vicinage, that dark side of the Potomac whose sinister feature Gov. O'Ferrall cannot abolish so busy is he with defining his attitude on the money question, and which is protected by the local authoritics, w the one sanctuary where the lawless are exempt in this region. That territory now has all the p-pulation of its kind that can be supported. Its denizens warn their fraternity to keep away. There is no place for the New York thug, and be will give Washington a wide berth.

#### CC-OPERATION IN BELGIUM.

Latest reports in regard to the results of co-operation in Belgium will greatly interest labor organizations in America In that little kingdom, after a few years of effort, there are now 310 co-operative societies, having a membership of 160,000 families, and, therefore, representing nearly of e-tenth of the total population.

Co-operation is now mainly confined to two industries, and two great central houses are in operation, one in Ghent and one in Brussels. The largest industry is the baking and distributing of bread, and the report for this year shows a great increase of business over last year. The Ghent bakery turns out 25,000 pounds of bread per day, which consumers pay for in checks of tin, which cost about six cents each. These checks are good for two and one-fifth pounds of bread, which is considerably less than the price charged by individual bakers; and, moreover, every three nonths the member receives two checks free for every twelve be basexpended. The quarterly accounts show a profit of abou thirty per cent., which is used to maintain strikes and to agitate the principles of the organization.

The Brussels bakery turns out about 30,000 pounds per day, at a price similar to that in Ghent, and during the first six months of 1895 disposed of 1,556, 218 pound more than in the last six months of 1894. The Brussels organization also includes a grocery, a dry goods store, a pharmacy, a slaughter house and several butcher shops with mutual insurance and protective systems. A great tailor shop, conducted on the same plan as the bakery, furnishes members clothing at much less cost tha if bought from individual clothiers.

At both Ghent and Brussels the building and business in all departments have greatly increased during the last year, and a number of large institutions in the provinces report a similar condition.

The last lot of Rannocks appear to have been killed by the fatal lead pencil of a New York newspaper cowboy correspondent

Both Senator Quay and the Hastings-Ma gee-Martin combine appear to be afflicted by one all-pervasive feeling in common, and that is an agony of doubt.

Coxey is now so much in evidence that one wonders what has become of ex-Governor, ex-Congressman, and ex-Candida Weaver, of Iowa, or Oklahoma.

Ex-Senator Ingalis may be a brave man but if discretion be the better part of valor that gentleman should exercise the quality in the superlative degree before he tackle Mary Ellen Lease.

The tiff John J. Ingalls had with Day Voorhees in the Senate was a blessed zephyr compared with the typical Kansas breeze which will strike the past master of sarcasm when Mrs .Lease gets a whack at him on Labor Day.

Coxey's declaration at a Chicago picnic resterday that he will be the next governor of Ohio and the nominee of the Populist party for President in 1896, reminds one o the old saying that a fool and his prophecy are soon parted.

Benny Gilkeson proposes to make up the ist of delegates who will vote for or against nim for chairman of Pennsylvania's State mmittee, and one is almost led to exclain that such gigantic check in so insignificant a physical form ought to be distended with the big mouthful of political pastry it seeks.

The sentence of Romero, the Mexican duclist, to three years and four months in prison at hard labor and to pay to the amily of the man he killed the sum of \$4,500 yearly for eighteen years, will throw very cold and very wet blanket upon the

Chinese native papers, which have con into English, say that the fact that the

ended for holding treasure, and so led to the looting. One almost wishes such bandits were scattered throughout civiliza tion to strike down that excrescence upon the face of fair architecture, the basement dwelling.

### Gossip of the Day.

Pedestrians on Perosylvania avenue, at the corner of Fourteenth street northwest, on Saturday afternoon witnessed the rather remarkable spectacle of a west-bound greenline cable car being in danger of destruction by flames. The fender on the end of the grip car, adjoining the trailer, had become ignited by reason of friction, spontaneous combustion or some other cause, and the tightiy wrapped materials saturated with oil burned brightly without making any perceptible impression upon the fender itself.

After crossing the Belt line tracks it was found necessary to stop the train, and a large crowd quickly gathered to give advice and get in the way. The gripman said the car had been on fire since leav-ing the Navy Yard. Two or three buckets of water were brought and the flames extinguished, but the fender still threw out quantities of smoke, and it was evident that he ambitious conflagration was scotche but not killed.

"It is the people who live in the neighborod of the wharves who can easiest keep cool this weather." said a frequenter of the river front yesterday. Persons living in that section of the city they canget all the ice they want for five cents. When the ice wagons are filled at the houses there is always lots of waste, ranging in pieces weigh-ingfrom one to ten pounds. This, of course, cannot be given away, but it is sold for almost nothing. The neighbors are onto the scheme. They will take or send a basket of fair dimensions and fill it from the heap of broken ice on the ground. The man at the wagon is then asked what it is worth. It is apparently a breach of etiquette to ask more than five cents. On the other hand, he never says, 'Take it.' I have seen people carry away fifty pounds of ice for three

"It is an effort to do the best we can with the means at command," said Chairman Bell, of the resolutions committee, yes-terday, in regard to the Debs protest.

"We are at present without relief except through Congress, and if that body declines to act no resolutions will avail.

"We make a dignified protest against an outrage; but we should remember that the highest judicial authority in the country, if not in the world, has sauctioned what we believe is an unjust exercise of power. If the next Congress declines to act the matter, the effort should, and certainly will be, made to elect other men as the representatives of the people who will indorse our position.
"We should demand the enactment of

a measure that will give to organized labor its just recognition, and that is what the resolutions provide for."

The ghastly find of Nagle's body in South Washington by Policemen Herbert and Espey, recalls a rimilar affair that octhe same policemen figured. They were patrolling a beat on Maryland avenue southwest, along the railroad tracks, and one Saturday night, at the corner of Four-and-ahalf street and Maryland avenue they saw something lying near the track that re-sembled a piece of heef. With the remark that some one had dropped his Sanday dinner, Espey went over to the object, and picking it up, walked under the light to He was herrified to find human hand daugling on one end of it, and he hastily told his partner to take it. Herbert dropped the grewsome object as quickly as Espey bad, and made for the patrol box and called the wagon. The two policemen then proceeded along the track, picking up fragments of the body all along streets.

"Have you noticed how well the herdica are patronized since the fare has been reduced to 3 cents," asked a gentleman, who had just alighted from one of them. "Three cent fares are becoming very popular and successful in other cities, and it is quite probable that in the future they will be the rule rather than the exception Think what a long ride you can take for three pennies, and what a saving every month for the man or woman who patronizes

"Washington is afflicted with more savies and varieties of cranks than any city I know of," remarked Maj. Moore, of the police department. "An outsider who is not thrown in direct contact with this species of public nulsance has no conception as to the number of them I have to States who has a grievance, it matters not what it may be, comes to the National Capital to make it known.

'Of course, the greatest number of cranks are here during the sessions of Congress but they are quite numerous at other times. A great many of these people have been ng here for years, and you hardly get them out of town before they surprise you by coming back ngain.

"I have divided them into various clas--religious, political, financial and general ich latter class includes by far the greatest number. They are people with notions, but they do not confine them to any one particular subject, whereas the rs always have some one particular

"I tell you it is quite a problem to know how to get rid of them, as we canno lock them up upless they become dangerous and we are, therefore, forced to adopt othe neans to get them out of the city.

#### Points About Pilorims

Rev. W. L. Austin, D. D., patter of the Church of the Covenant, Baltimore, is stopping at the National.

Robert E. Crowley, of Lowell, Mass., a. a party of eleven other gentlemen repre enting bridge building firms in North cities, are stopping at the Metropolitan They are making a tour of the country, inspecting the principal surpension and cantelever bridges. They took a day off yesterday and went down the river. The party will leave for Baltimore to-morrow

Michael Covle and W. H. Gardner, famo for the management of the Boffalo Bill Euroepan tour, are in the city. Mr. Coyle is at the Howard House and Mr. Gardner at be Ebbitt House

Senator Charles F. Faulkner, of West Vi ginia, arrived in the city yesterday and is ow at Page's Hotel

John P. Shannon, of Ellerton, Ga., is at the National with a party of Knights Templar on their way to Boston.

worth Inn, the property which ac Biltmore, the Vanderbilt estate, near ville, N. C., is now at the St. James. "We are already booking parties will stop at Asheville on their way that Atlanta Exposition," he raid. "The has been somewhat light this year he many have deferred their summer

Rhoades, the proprietor of the E

till after the opening of the exposition. A fessor has obtained some excellent bird's fine railroad station, which Vanderbilt eye views of the country. erected, will be ready for use next week.

Dr. Otto Bracke, of Braunschweig, Germany, who is significeing in this country, is now at the Shoreham.

Rev. John S. Mac Intosh, a prominen clergyman of Philadelphia, is registered at the Metropolitan.

#### General Information.

The shipment of California wines this year is nine millions gallons, valued at \$3,500,000, against seven and a third million gallons last year, up to July 31, valued at \$3,000,000.—New York Trib

The progress of photography under the sea, by means of the newly-devised magne slum light—a marvel of ingenuity—may justly be described as something wonderfu though the timing of the exposures is said to still present one of the most serious difficulties yet to overcome

Capt. Gus Jaubert, who has been engaged

to make the burgoo for the G. A. R. encamp-ment at Louisville, said he would cook 75,000 pounds of meat, beef, mutton and pork. It will all be cooked in the most aproved barbecue fashion.-Louisville Courier-Journal. Sheep breeding to Patagonia is a profita ble industry, notwithstanding the ravages of wild animals. Down in Punta Arenas, a port on the Terra del Fuego Islands, a

French company owns over 100,000 sheep, and the manager makes about 2s. 6d. per

head, "clear of all expenses, from the sale of wool alone,"-Rio News. The largest and perhaps the only tunny ever caught on the Pacific coast was landed by C. Valancola and Capt. Gusti, at Monterey Bay recently, after a desperate fight. The fish measures over six feet in length and weighs 460 pounds.—San Fran-

cisco Examiner

The Royal Exchange of London has decided to expend \$2,500 for a large panel representing William the Conqueror granting the charter to the citizens of the English metropolis. The work is to be placed in the exchange building.

Two more sinbs of stone inscribed with words and music have been found in the treasury of the Atlenians at Delphi by the French. By using some of the fragments previously discovered, a second Hyron to Apollo, with its notes, has been put to gether. The date is after the conquest of freece by the Romans. The Greeks seem to have used twenty-one notes in their musical notation, where we use only twelve.

Considerable excitement prevailed in prayer-meeting recently in Marion, N. J., when one of the good brethren declared that the Bible explicitly denounced the wearing of the large sleeves which fashio? has decreed to be an essential feature in the apparel of an up-to-date woman. As proof of his statement the zeniot quoted a part of Ezekiel xiii: 18, as follows: "Thus saith the Lord God, Wee to the women that sew pillows to all armholes." The women present were, of course, very indignant, but due allowance was made of the fact tha the good brother some time ago received injuries about the head which had affected his mind, and his eccentricity has taken the form of an over-wrought religious enthu-

The recent report of naval experts against the use of aluminum on naval vessels be-cause of its corresive tendencies does not apply to the plates used in the construction of the Defender. The aluminum furnished for ship construction to the Navy Department, was alloyed with zinc, which is not proof against corrosion. The Defender's plates, however, are alloyed with nickel, which will successfully withstand the corrosive action of the salt water. James C McGuire, consulting engineer of the company which furnished plates for both the Navy Department and the Defender, says in the New York Times: "I personally supplied the aluminum plates for the De-fender. They are made with nickel alloy. There is no danger in her plates at all, so far as direct corrosion goes; the only thing to be feared is galvanic action between the aluminum plates and other metals.

In North Carolina the judges of the suprior courts "rotate"-i. e. ride each circui of the whole State in regular succession When Judge Shipp, of one of the mountain circuits, in regular rotation came to ride a circuit on the sea coast he was much pleased with the clams, which were new to him. He had a clam supper, with the result that he had a most violent fliness and could not hold court for two or thre days. When able to sit on the bench the first case tried was an affray in which one man used a pistol and the other knocked him down with a clam, in a shell. Maply, appearing for the State, introduced a witness to prove that one clam, so used, was a deadly weapon. "Stop, there, Manly," said the Judge, earnestly; "the court will hear evidence whether or not a pistol is deadly weapon, but the court knows with out further evidence that a clam Argonaut.

#### Purely Personal.

Marian Brunnelle, a survivor of the terrible Pemberton mill disaster, which horrified the whole country thirty-five years ago, is still living at Manchester. since 1862.

Gabriel Auguste Ancelot, the distin-guised French architect, is dead. He was born in Parls, gained the Prix de 1867, and a gold medal in 1869, and was elected Membre de l'Institut in 1892. His most important building in Paris is new Musce des Arts of Metiers.

John Sherman, an admirer notes, cam near going to the front in the winter of '61-'62. While Senator from Ohio he be came impatient at the scerning slowness with which troops were being raised, and resolved to go into the field himself. Ao cordingly, he recruited a brigade, but be fore it went into active service he was persauded by President Lincoln and other toserve his country by staying in the Senate.

John Norton, who is 93 years old, ha lived all his life in his house near Com-pounce Lake, Conn., and although he has been in sight of both the Northampton sion of the Consolidated and of the Nev England railroad, never rode in a car of any kind until recently. The old gentleman is hale and hearty, with all of his facultie keen and alert, and has a good prospect of living to be 100. He seemed to enjoy bit ride very much.

Prof. William A. Eddy, of Bergen, N. J., as has been his went for years, is indulging is scientific kite flying from the top of Eluc Hill, Mass. Blue Hill is just outside ca Boston, and on top of it is the meterological servatory established through the mani-ence of A. Lawrence Rotch. Mr - Eddy es tailless Malay kites, seven by nine et in height, and by attaching a number them to the same string he has carried was up as high in 3,660 'cet. The kiles arry up meteorological and photographic introducts, and with the inter the pro-

George Washington, it is recalled now that the annual convention of the Knights Templar is a cracting attention to the Masons, entered the fraternity before he was 21. He took his second degree when he came of age. His degrees were conferred in Fredericksburg Lodge 4, which was or ganized in Virginia under a dispensation from the grand lodge of Massachusetts books of Fredericksburg lodge: "Novem ber 4, 5752-Receital of Mr. George Washington, for his entrance, £2.3" "March 3, 5753—George Washington passed Fellow Craft." "August 4, 5753—George Washington raised Master Mason."

### Sent from Washington

A report is going the rounds here to the effect that ex-Senator Ransom was snubbed a few days ago by President Cleveland As the story goes, Ransom posted off to Gray Gables when the acting Attorney General decided the Ransom's appointment as Minister to Mexico was illegal, presum-ably to see about his renomination. But it is said Mr. Cleveland turned the gallant North Carolinian down and sent word to him at the gate that he was too bus to see him. Although this statement is denied by the Minister, it is interpreted to mean that Mr. Cleveland does not tend to reappoint bim. It has been consid ered strange that the President has not made Mr. Ransom's reappointment before this and this fact alone gives some show of truth to the supposition that he is not to have the mission. It is known that the friends of ex-Gov. Crittenden, of Missouri, who is consul general to Mexico, are using all their efforts to secure his appointment in Ransom's place, but beyond this there is no definite information here on the sub-ject. Ransom's friends are confident that there is no ground for the report that he will not be reappointed, and they look for the renomination daily.—H. N. Thompson, in Atlanta Constitution.

The work on the new Lafayette Square Opera House, which John W. Albaugh is building and will manage, is progressing at remarkable rate of speed, and already the workmen have reached the roof garden and the building will soon be under roof. As Mr. Albaugh is going to open his new thea-ter in the last week in September with Lillian Russell's Opera Company, he has got to do a good deal of hastling to have it completed by that time. But he declares that everything will be ready in due sea son, and that the curtain will go up at the appointed time. To do this it is interesting to note that every part and portion of the interior, from the decorations down to the flooring and seating, are now all prepared in Chicago, and will be shipped to Washing-ton within a few days. All of this work has been done in piecemeal, and will be put together on its arrival here like a Chinese puzzle, so that after a few days' work the whole theater will be completed like a child building a house of blocks. The building is entirely of steel, and so far, although the outside shell of trick and stone is already built around the framework, there is not a bit of wood about the whole structure except the window frames.-J. S. Shriver. n New York Mail and Express.

Charleston may have a war ship for the ise of the South Carolina Naval Recerve if the State or local authorities are willing o stand the expense of maintaining her. Acting Secretary of the Navy McAdoo so informed J. C. Hemphill, editor of The News and Conrier, who called at the Navy Benart. ment to consult the autorities on the subject.

Mr. McAdoo appeared to be deeply interested in the advancement of the nava imiliti in the Southern States, and said that the Depariment is disposed to do everything in its power to encourage and stimulate the service. It is not possible to send to Charleston a

woodenship, such assomeof theother States have for their training crewds, but there are several iron-clad monitors, now at the Norfolk navy yard, about to be sent to suc States as are willing to use them until other vessels may be available for the Naval Reserve. One of these monitors may be housed over at very little expense, and nade quite confortable for training quar ters for the South Carolina reserve the conversation between Mr. McAdand Mr. Hemphill the fact was stated by

Mr. McAdoo that some of the naval reserv fancy that they are in the service for the ole purpose of taking sea voyages in Government war ships. In the first place there no appropriation to defray the expens of such trips were they deemed advisab In the next place there are no shins available of the paval militia service is to teach the nen in the service the art of coast defence A monitor is constructed for that very pur -coast and harbor defence-and practice needed by the South Carolina reserve could be obtained aboard one of these vessels.-R. M. Larner, in Charleston News and Courier Although Claude Johnson, chief of the

Bureau of Engraving and Printing, is positive that his bureau is now turning out postage stamps in every respect equ to those which were produced by private contractors up to a year ago, complaint as to the quality of the gum on the backs of the government stamps is as loud as ever. Mr. Johnson's attention has recently been called to the poor quality of stamp which he has turned out, and he declare that a few samples which were brought o his attention were simply exception to the general rule, but it is nevertheles the fact that almost every chief of bureau in the departments is roundly cursing the character of postage stamp Scarcely one of them takes the risk o nding a private letter without using th mucilage bottle to aid in making the gov rnment stamp adhere to the letter. Up i one of the bureaus of the Navy Department the gentleman in charge called at tention to no less than sixty differen postage stamps which he had applied with out getting them stick to letters. These stamps were bought in five different place at as many different times, so that would appear that the bad gumming is th Lockwood in Pittsburg Leader.

#### Just a Century Ago.

Dartmouth College consisted of a wooder milding 150 feet long, 50 feet wide and 36 feet high.

At Dartmouth English grammar and rithmetic were text-books in the soph nore year.

Princeton, the greatest Presbyterian colege, was a huge stone edifice, its faculty consisting of a president, vice president one professor, two masters of language and seventy students. Harvard University had four brick build

ings; the faculty consisted of a president

and six professors, and in its halls thronged 130 to 150 students. Yale boasted of one brick building and a chapel "with a steeple 125 feet high." The faculty was a president, a professor of divinity and three tutors.

The greatest Episcopal College in the United States was William and Mary's. It ns under royal and State patronage as, therefore, more substantially fathan most of other American schools. At this time, it is said in a curious, old State report, the college was a building of three stories, "like a brick-kiln," and had thirty

The students lodged in dormitories, ate at the "commons" and were satisfied with what we won't consider prison diet. Breakfast, a small can of coffee, a biscuit, about an ounce of butter; dinner, one pound o meat, two potatoes and some vegetables; supper, bread and milk. The only unlimited supply furnished was cider, which was passed in a can from mouth to mouth. The days were spoken of as boil-day, reast-day, stew-day, etc.

#### Bloomer Brevities.

If woman will wear bloomers let her wear them down to the ground.—Dallas

The bloomer gives to the shapely woman a great opportunity. In fact, two of them.— Gaiveston News. However well adapted bloomers may be

for revelations of grace, they are evidently not designed for the promotion of holiness +Syracuse Courier. Beauty and the beast may consort in fiction, but the beautiful and the bloomer are divorced by the absolute incompatibil-

ity of their characteristics. -Chicago Jour that expose the bare knee. If, as the min-ister says, the devil lurks in bloomers, here is a chance for him to escape suffication.

-Wichita Eagle. Un to date bloomers have broken engage ments and disrupted churches. Society and government are still reasonably firm on their foundations, but there is no telling what may happen if the trouble grows -Chicago Mail.

#### As to Schools.

Cornell University consists of over seventy buildings.

Smith College, named after the woman who founded it, is second only to Wellesley in size. Last year 787 students were provided for.

Bequests of the late John W. Carter, of Newton, Mass., will bring about \$50,000 in all to the treasuries of Harvard College, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology the Boston Art Museum, and other institu

The initial donation-\$50,000-to the

proposed \$5,000,000 endowment fund for broadening the scope of the University of Pennsylvania has been made by Thomas McKean who gave a like amount to the university a few months ago. Richard F. Loperhas given \$10,000 to name a hous in the new dormitory of the university.

Oberlin Coile's and Auburn Theological Seminary are to receive \$5,000 each by the will of the late Chrissa M. Smith, of Roches-

In certain Poston and Philadelphia schools ere served what are called authorized hot lunches. These cost from 5 to 16 cents. In Boston the 5-cent luncheon may include hot milk and a bun, chocolate, and chowder or soup. The theory on which these are an thorized is that much of the ill health of children results from non-nutritious food bought during the school day. The movement is very popular and seems to be spreading in all of the large cities.

The Morning Times for enterprise

### Fun as It Flies.

If the idea of a chaperon is to protect the girls against the men, chaperons should be chosen from the male sex. The men are Globe.

Not Essential.-Mistress (greatly scat dalized)-Is it possible. Huldah, you are naking bread without having washed your

New Kitchen Girl-Lor' what's th difference, mam? It's brown bread.-Chi ago Tribune

He-Do you think blondes have mor She-I don't know. Why not ask some e the girls who have had experience in both capacities?-New Haven Union. Those Dear Women.-(Denslow has in rited a party of friends to a home-poker

symposium, and Mrs. Denslow brings in the luncheon just as Denslow gets his first and in two hours)-Why, Tommy! Isn't it rather unusual to have every card in your "There are only two important epochs

bachelor. "Name them," replied Miss Giddy. "Before she is married and after."-

Detroit Tribune.

"I read the other day," said the man who does not go, "that baseball was invented by the Indians. "Guess it is so," said the man who roots

'and we got a lot of wooden onesa-playin "-Indianapolis Journal. "Did I understand you to say that Thompson was a farmer? "Good gracious, no! I said be made his

money in wheat. You never heard of a

farmer doing that, did you?"-Bestrice Rural Ragges-Say Tatts, bave you still got that tired feelin'?

Tramping Tatters-Yes, Roory, worre than ever. I'm tired feelin' the tired feelin' "So old Brown - married at last?"

"A foreigner? No, an English lady."
"Oh. I 'eard as 'ow she was a Tartar."-Eternal vigilance enables a man to carry

e same umbrella for years.-Tit-Bits.

word has gone forth and the bull

"Yes; a furriner, I 'eard."

The Top o' the Mornin't The top o' the mornin' to you-The top o' the mornin' to you! No longer the critics carl cavil and scoff-

The top o' the mornin' to you-Ballout The top o' the mornin' to you!

fight is "off"-

The top o' the mornin' to you-

Ballou! The top o' the mornin' to you! Ballout But now, while we're tippin' an' twirlfu' our bats, Won't you stop the mad fighting of quarrel-

some cats On millions of housetops at night, On howling, high housetops at night?

—Atlanta Constitution

That she can get rid of a guest who bores her by simply folding up a newspaper, and the other never suspects.

KERNAN'S LYCEUM THEATER ALL THIS WEEK. Geo. W. Turner's Vaudeville

MIKE LEONARD. The "BEAU BRUMNEL" of the prize ring. Next Week-MIACO'S CITY CLUB CO.

ACADEMY. | Cleveland's Greater Massive Prices 25c to St. TO-NIGHT. Minstrels. Opening of Season. Next Week-THE DERBY MASCOT,

# BASEBALL

To-day at 4:30

### Chicago Washington.

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The Domestic Diplomate. I observe that the domestic diplomate. wears fascinating muslin things that are fresh and dainty and indescribable.

That she never looks flushed from contact with the cook stove. That she never tells how much she has tel

That she never describes her aches and

That she never dwells on unpleasant eminiscences. That she never apologizes for the food.

That she is never a martyr. That she never corrects the children in the presence of any person, even the

That disorder of a temporary nature does not visibly disturb her.

That she never tells her husband anything of the least uppleasant character, That when the family distribe threat-

ns she knows how and when to deftly

change the subject.

when he wins the game.

That she is never in a hurry.

That she builds little cozy corners out of dull tints and furnishes them with pillows and magazines.

books go. That she can play a game of chess

That she is up to date as far as new

That she lets every one have affairs of That she is always polite and cordial to the

That she never communicates any news before dinner.

That she treats every one with respect. That she encourages the servants and

holds them responsible for the work they are employed to do.

That she never divulges her methods. The diplomats of a nation are in its homes.-New York Recorder.

SOME RARE STAMPS FOUND Were Issued by St. Louis Before the Government Issues Began. While rummaging among some old papers in the basement of the courthouse at Louis ville, Ky., about two weeks ago, Hubbard Bushand Theodore Diersen, janitors, found

a number of exceedingly rare old stamps of

the city of St. Louis, known as the "bear"

variety. They were issued by the city before

the General Government began to issue post;

ige stamps. During the year 1845 and 1846 the city issued quite a number of postage stamps of the denominations of 5, 10 and 20 cents. They were used for the paymento postage until 1847, when the Government began to issue postage stamps, and the city stamps were discontinued. Among collectors the stamps have been known as "bears." They are small and of

a light blue color. Printed upon them is the

Missouri coat of arms, with the words "St Louis" above and "Postoffice" below These stamps are worth anywhere from \$500 to \$1,000 each. The find is of great interest to stampcollectors. Before the General Government began o issue postage stamps Baltimore, Louis, Brattleboro, Vt.: Millbury, Mass.: New Haven, Conn., and Providence, R. I. issued stamps of their own to cover the cost of forwarding letters by mail. These were ssued but two years previous to the assumption of the postal service functions by the

stamps issued by the cities have become so rarethat their price has been hoisted to the present high notch.

Government, and, as a consequence, the

The Thimble A thimble was originally a thumb-bell, because it was worn on the thumb, as sailors still wear their thimbles. It is a Dutch invention, and in 1884, in Amsterfam, the bicentennial of the thimble was celebrated with a great deal of formality. This very valuable addition to my lady work-basket was first made by a goldsmith named Nicholas van Benschoten, the ancestor of the American family of Van Benschotens. And it may further inerest Colonial Dames to know that the first thimble made was presented, in 1884, to Anna van Wady, the second wife of Killaen van Renssalaer, the purchaser of Renssalaerwyck, and the first Patroon. Mme, van Renssalaer's memory was duly concred in Holland on the occasion of the

thimble bicentennial. In presenting this useful gift, Van Benchoten begged Mme, van Renssalaer"to a cept this new covering for the protection of her diligent fingers as a tol

It was not until 1695, just 200 years ago, that the thimble was introduced into England by a Hollander named John Lofting, who opened a thimble manufactory

at Islington. - Harper's Bazar. The Morning Times for enterprise

Words About Rhyme. number of English words which have no rhyme in the language is very large; 5,000 or 6,000 at least are without rhymes, and consequently can be employed at the end of the verse only by transposing the accent, coupling them with an imperfect consonance, or constructing an artifical rhyme out of two words. Among other words which there are no rhymes may be mentioned month, silver, liquid, spirit, chimney; warmth, gulf, sylph, nusic, breadth; width; depth, honor, iron, ec

The Morning Times for enterpri